

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1822.

[NO. 95.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Original Claimants. No. of Original Warrant. No. of Original Claimants.

825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dordian
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Broton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscome	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixon	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel	3M87	

Published by order of the General Assembly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel W. Lindsay & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAM'L. W. LINDSAY,
ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.—4w92r

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evans, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value \$250.

150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reinel; value \$150.

50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value \$25.

100 acres given in by Eli Huffman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at \$100 the three first years; at \$50 for 1820.

M. BRITTAIN,

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

February 20, 1822.—7w1

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, \$1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, \$00 50.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—5w1

March 24, 1821.

50

Fifty Dollars Reward.

MAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac White, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821.

50

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and fifteen dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proprietor care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accident or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 1st, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivaled.

8w99

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A fine sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equalled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his foals, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and

LEWIS SHERLEY.

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret Hicks, has absconded from my house, bed and board, without a just cause for so doing; I therefore forewarn all people against harboring, comforting, or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract.

BENJAMIN F. HICKS.

Rowan Co. March 18, 1822.—9w5r

tish setters and became independent? It certainly belonged to the whole community, and not to the wealthy alone. Why, then, should the people be deprived of any privilege for which they jointly fought and to which they are justly entitled?

Mr. M. believed, if he could assure himself that the situation of this State would always remain as it now is, he would not be in favour of calling a Convention; for no gentleman of that committee held the constitution more sacred than he did. He approached it with that awe, with which Moses approached his God while the thunders of Sinai were playing around him; he touched it with that diffidence with which the Israelites touched the ark of the Covenant. But the foundation of our political Fabric is rotting; we must repair it in time, or in time it will tumble.

What, Mr. M. asked, was the situation of things at the time when our present Constitution was formed? The Eastern part of the State was almost the only part which was inhabited.

The West had but few settlers. But our lands are now rising in value, and our population is every day increasing, while the Eastern part of the State remains much the same. Take us, said he, poor as we are, and where is the boasted superiority of the East? Mr. M. apologized for this remark; but said, the moment this subject was introduced, the gentlemen from the East made it a party question.

Mr. M. said, he had made a few calculations on this subject, which he would offer to the committee. In this estimate, he had given Granville to the West. He had considered Wake as neutral, as she ought to be. She is as much the darling of the West as of the East. He had made his calculation first as the gentleman from Newbern wished it to be, according to Federal numbers.

The total amount of population (including slaves and free persons of colour) is 638,829. The whole Federal population of the State is 556,839.—The Federal population of the 27 Western counties is 305,015, which, reckoning 2,993 persons to send a member, entitles them to 102 members, instead of 81, which they now send.—

The Federal population of the 34 Eastern counties is 234,100, which entitles them to 78 members, instead of 102, which she now sends.

The Federal population of Wake county entitles her to six members.—Representation, then, upon the Federal principle, entitles the West to 21 members more, and the East to 24 less than they now send to the Legislature, and Wake to 3 more.

Go to the next principle of representation; that of free white population and taxation. The taxes of the whole State (exclusive of clerks and auctioneers) is \$65,735 60. Taxes of the Western counties are \$31,183 9; of the Eastern, \$32,203 41; of Wake county, \$2,348 7. Estimating \$353 for each member, and the Western counties will send 88: the Eastern 91, and Wake 6.

Go to the next branch of the principle, that of free white population, to which the opposers of these resolutions have the greatest objection, and the Western part of the State will be entitled to 31 more members than she has at present, and the Eastern part to 34 less.

For the total white population of the State is 419,200. The Western counties have 253,235, which, allowing 2,253 persons to send a member, will give her 112 members. The Eastern counties have 154,014, which will give to them 68 members. The white population of Wake being 11,951, gives to her 5 members.

So that upon the principle of free white population and taxation combined, the Western counties are entitled to 100 members, 19 more than at present. The Eastern counties, to 79 members, which are 23 less than at present. Wake county, to 5 members instead of 3.

Then compound the representation of the Federal population, free white population and taxation, and the Western counties are entitled to 101 members, 20 more than at present, and the Eastern counties will be entitled to 79

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821.

78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is a contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and lodges there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821.

50

JOHN LANE.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionery Store,—all of which, he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollect. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purviance my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses

members, 23 less than at present. So that, upon the very principles upon which the opponents of the resolutions contend, the West evidently labor under important grievances. But wealth is sufficiently represented in the Senate to afford itself protection. The representation of our state should be upon the principle of free white population, requiring certain qualifications in the representatives, and in the electors of one branch of the Legislature, barely sufficient to protect wealth.

Wealth fattens upon the necessities of poverty; it can bribe; it can corrupt; and whenever it shall have a predominant weight in our government, we may bid farewell to the boasted freedom of our Republic, and ignorinously submit to the yoke of Aristocratic Slavery.

The 34 Eastern counties having a free white population of 154,014, send to the Legislature 102 members; the 27 Western counties send 81 members, which in the same ratio of the East represent 122,219, leaving a balance of 131,024 free white persons, together with all the negroes of the West arrayed against the negroes of the East, and unrepresented. Add to this, Sir, the vast extent of the West, the health of the climate, the territory acquired from the Indians, the vast increase of the value of the lands and wealth of the West, from internal improvement; add these to the grievances under which we labor, and ere long they will become intolerable, not only to patriotism, but to patience itself.

When I predict, under these circumstances, a Convention will be had, can the prophecy be doubted?

We have now met the call of the gentleman from Newbern. Here is our grievance, which we wish to be attended to.

No man could be more unwilling, said Mr. M. than myself to touch the Constitution, if I did not think the occasion called for it, and that the time is peculiarly favorable. The proposition before the committee ought not to be considered in the light of a contest for power. We do not ask from our Eastern brethren any thing to which we are not entitled. Nor would we ask for a correction of this grievance, if it were not constantly accumulating. For, to do our Eastern brethren justice, we acknowledge they have wielded their power with a great degree of justice and moderation, and it is hoped they will continue to do so.

It will be to the East, if we are ever invaded. It may be expected your protection will not be found in your negroes; it will be found in yourselves, or in the strength of the West.

For equal rights and privileges our fathers jointly fought, and bled, and died, and their bones now lie hallowing the soil for the freedom of which they fell a sacrifice.

But give us these, and when the demon of desolation shall hover around your borders, and the tragedy of Hampton is to be performed on your shores, call on your brethren of the West, and the mountains will roll their might to the main, carrying protection to your wives, your children, your homes, and your country.

Mr. Blackledge observed, that he had not intended to take any part in the debate concerning the resolutions on the table; how important soever their subject matter might be. He was anxious that the discussion should be restricted within very narrow limits; for he feared that our sectional feelings and prejudices might be aroused and exasperated by a protracted discussion of this ungracious subject. On similar occasions, it invariably eventuated, as he believed, in harsh and angry recrimination. He dreaded these anti-national feelings; he deeply lamented their existence; he still more lamented, that our Western brethren should so studiously foster their growth, and increase their acrimony, by annually thrusting upon us this invidious contest; when they must be sensible, that it will prove both unprofitable and unavailing. As he perceived, however, that the debate, contrary to his wishes, was about to take a very wide range, he felt it due to the few gentlemen who opposed these resolutions, on the floor, and also due to his constituents, not to remain entirely silent.

I do not intend, (said Mr. B.) to enter into an examination, or attempt to detect and expose the fallacy of the gentleman's arithmetical and statistical calculations. Though compiled with so much care, and delivered with so much confidence and complacency, he believed they were assailable. But he invited us to review the Com-

he left that task to gentlemen who were more experienced and more able to execute it than himself: he knew there were such gentlemen, in their places, who were prepared to meet them, in due time, on that ground; and to oppose them with statements of an opposite character.

My Chairman, (said Mr. B.) I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to some remarks, made by the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. Morehead,) in reply to the able address which his friend from Newbern, (Mr. H.) had delivered on the subject.

It will be recollected, Sir, that he (Mr. Hawks) had laid down as the proper basis of representation, a ratio combining both population and taxation—and, resting upon this basis, had called on the gentlemen in opposition to shew that our present Constitution is inconsistent or unequal. The gentleman from Rockingham has essayed to do it. Mr. B's present object was to examine whether he had done it satisfactorily. That gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) had extracted from his statistical budget, the facts, that there were, in the Western counties of the State, upwards of one hundred thousand freemen more than there are in the Eastern counties; and that the Eastern have a greater number of representatives in the Legislature than the Western counties. From these data he concludes that the representation is unequal; and that the Constitution should be altered to remedy the grievance. This, surely, is no answer to the argument of my friend from Newbern. However correct the conclusion might be, were we to assume population solely as the basis of representation, he needed not now to say—it was irrelevant to the question now in issue. But certainly when applied to the basis assumed, to the question in issue, the conclusion shot wide of the mark; it was false and illogical. But if the gentleman insisted that population, solely, should be the basis of representation, he confessed he differed from him essentially as to the correctness of the principle. He did believe, that in all governments, where the stability of its institutions was deemed important, it was found necessary that property, as well as persons, should be represented in the national councils. The protection of property was one of the strongest incentives to the formation of political societies; it was one of the most indissoluble links which bound us together as a society. It is property which mainly swells the State and National Treasury, by its liberal contributions; without which, indeed, both the State and the Union would crumble into ruins, from their own imbecility. It surely, then, should be duly protected; and it could not be properly protected without representation. Our own colonial experience has taught us this maxim, that nothing can be properly protected, unless its due weight is felt in the national councils; and the experience of all nations, who have had any correct notions of rational liberty, has stamped it with the impress of truth. Our government is not a democracy—a pure democracy; nor did he conceive that it was the intention of the framers of our Constitution to make it such. It was impossible that a nation, as wealthy, as populous, and as widely extended as ours, ever could exist under such a form of government. It is, and was intended to be, a mixed republic; in which, whilst the liberality and freedom of its principles were carefully provided for, its stability and duration were not neglected; a form of government as distinct from democracy, as anarchy was from despotism. He hoped it would remain so—that the time never would come, when the privileges of a citizen and a freeholder, would be conferred on every vagabond who might wander amongst us, for he distrusted this vagrant patriotism—that we might never be reduced to the state described by a satyr, more prized for wit than ingenuity; a state, "where every blackguard rascal is a king."

Mr. B. observed, that he believed the gentleman (Mr. Morehead) himself was not willing to go the whole length to which this principle of disorganization would lead him. He was induced to believe so from the second division of his argument. In this he assumed population and taxation combined, as the proper basis of representation; and contended that out of our own mouths we are condemned. He begged leave to call the attention of the committee to this part of the subject. That gentleman (Mr. Morehead) invites us to review the Com-

troller's report. He tells us that from this it is evident, that, (excluding the county of Wake,) the Western counties pay into the State Treasury a sum exceeding what is paid by the Eastern counties; though by a comparatively small sum; in fact, by what we may, on this subject, call a mere fraction, and hence concludes, that the representation is unequal, even on our own principles. Now, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. B. admitting that the gentleman's data are entirely correct, he asked the committee seriously, whether, when no real or practical evil existed, it was prudent or wise to demolish a fabric as venerable and as time-honoured as our Constitution, solely for the purpose of attempting to rear another, whose symmetry or proportions might better please the eye? Whether it were proper to burn that noble "Magna Charta" of rights, which our ancestors have left us, because our self-complacency induces us to believe, that we could write another which might read more trippingly on the tongue, or look better upon paper? Whether, in a nation comprising nearly a million of citizens, and many millions of wealth, because a mere fraction of either may not be fully represented, the very bonds of society should be dissolved? the government itself should be resolved into its original elements? and the Constitution, the Law and the Gospel, sacrificed on the altar of political experiment. Yet all this is demanded; and that, too, with no security as to what will be the event of the convulsion; with an utter uncertainty as to what may be the nature of the "shapeless monsters," springing out of this chaotic confusion. With a possibility, nay, I may say, a strong probability that our situation will be deteriorated by the experiment. For I fear, that at least our wisdom and our patriotism would be found unequal to the task of preserving equal rights and national liberty, by throwing round them barriers as impregnable as those which our ancestors have erected. But to return to the gentleman's data. He denied that they were entirely correct. With the greatest respect for the gentleman from Rockingham, he must be permitted to observe, that though he had scrupulously told us the truth, he had cautiously abstained from disclosing to us the whole truth. It will be remarked, that up to this period of the debate, no mention has been made, by that gentleman or any other, of the vast sums of revenue which are poured into the lap of the general government, by the Eastern section of this State. But without a reference to these, we could never arrive at a correct conclusion: for without them the premises were incomplete. He would submit a few remarks to the committee on this subject, with a view of elucidating the question. He believed he might safely assert, that the individual towns of Newbern, Wilmington, Washington and Edenton, paid into the national coffers more money than was derived from all the wealthy and widely extended regions of the West. He had no documents to which he could refer, for the establishment of this or any other facts of the same nature. He had taken no pains to procure them, for he did not expect to have shared in the debate. But he believed he hazarded nothing in asserting, that the excess which the Eastern counties paid into the general treasury, over and above what the Western counties paid into the same fund, equalled, if it did not exceed, the ordinary revenue of the State of North-Carolina. He insisted that the committee ought to take this fact into view, and to give it much weight, as bearing on the present question. Our relative representation in Congress is not affected by this excess of taxation; and it ought to be felt somewhere; it ought to be felt in this legislature. It is this sum paid into the treasury, which increases our navy, supports our army, and enables the administration of the union to carry all its functions into due operation; for the benefit both of the West and the East; for the general good. Giving, then, this circumstance its due weight, taking this view of the subject, we perceive, that though their population exceeds ours, by more than one hundred thousand, yet we pay a double or triple quantum of taxation. And hence we may fairly conclude, that on the proposed basis of population and taxation combined, the present representation is equally proportioned between the Western and Eastern counties; at least as equally so as is to be desired for any practical purposes.

Practical perfection, Mr. Chairman, is had thereby, in some degree, enervated and corrupted genuine republican principles.

Mr. B. asserted that it was unwise and dangerous to tamper with old institutions, on any occasions but those of the most emergency; it was most unwise to sacrifice a positive good, for the existence of mere visionary evils. Constitutions ought not to be destroyed for trivial reasons, or imaginary grievances. They were intended as a solemn record of principles: they should be fixed, lasting, durable, permanent. Not like municipal laws, which being applicable to the changeable transactions of ordinary life, should change as they do; and which the same power that breathed them into existence one year, might annihilate the next. They should not be placed in the power of the lordlings of faction—nor treated as the toys or playthings of ambition. He repeated it, they should not be altered or destroyed for aught but real and serious grievances. None such existed. He called on the Gentlemen from the West to point them out if there were any. Though the preponderance of power is in the East, I ask them if it has ever been ungraciously exercised? Can the West complain of any unbrotherly sentiment which we have ever fostered? Any unkind, illiberal or unfraternal act, that we have sanctioned towards them? The Gentlemen from the West admit they cannot. They well know, that we are always ready to do their talents and merit ample justice, by the promptitude with which we confer upon them the offices of Government—in the improvement of roads and rivers, the public purse has been devoted almost exclusively to the West; its contents have been cheerfully distributed among them, with the most liberal hand, and the most lavish profusion.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) though my reason were not fully convinced of the utter impolicy of the resolutions on the table; which it most certainly is; the strong feeling of respect and veneration with which I have always regarded that glorious instrument; would induce me to hesitate long ere, under any circumstances, I would assent to its destruction. When he called to mind, that it was the mantle, which was thrown around the first born of the Revolution, on its natal day; that it is the handy-work of the patriots and heroes who achieved our independence—the rich reward of their toils, or the sacred price of their blood—and that it has protected us from our revolutionary cradle to a vigorous maturity, he confessed that he felt for it the deepest veneration. When he recollects, that it had resisted the encroachments of power, and the turbulence of faction; that it shielded us through the storms and troubles of a second glorious and bloody war, and still afforded its ample protection, whilst peace, and plenty, and happiness, smiled on all our borders, the strongest confidence in its excellence was added to his veneration. Feeling these sentiments, and feeling them deeply, he trusted that he should never stretch out an un-hallowed hand to assist in its destruction.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

The 44th and 45th verses of the 11th chapter of the book of Daniel, contain the following predictions:

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition:

"All the attempts of commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north; yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by "the glorious holy mountain." It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophecy relates to events yet future. "Some conjecture that the Persians, who border on the Turkish dominions to the East, and the Russians, who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy." Scott's Bible, 4th American from the 2d London edition Vol. 3.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies to the late news from Europe, of an expected alliance between the Russians and Persians against the Turks. If Mr. Scott had written his commentary after reading a modern newspaper, he could not have adapted it more exactly to the events of the day. The character of the warfare waged by the Turks is accurately described by the terms "great ostentation," and "great fury." We will only add, that should the whole prediction contained in the text be found to apply to these events, we shall hear of no alliances between the Turks and other nations; for "he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Such a coincidence is very remarkable, and we are surprised it has not sooner been discovered.

New-York Statesman.

THE ART OF FLYING.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.—A Philadelphia paper announces, that an ingenious and adventurous gentleman of that city has constructed a pair of immense wings, which are nearly ready for use. This aeronaut is so confident of success, that he promises to perform a voyage to New-York, in three hours! Such a project surpasses the philosophy of Symmes.—This would be a very convenient mode of travelling during the muddy state of the roads; but let the adventurer reflect the fate of Icarus, and of the luckless aviator, whose experiments are recorded in Bass's



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1822.

We have received from a respected correspondent an interesting manuscript, giving an account of a series of events, terminating in the battle at King's Mountain, which took place in South-Carolina during the Revolutionary War, but the principal actors in which, on the American side, belonged to North-Carolina. This account was written by an officer of distinction, now living, and well known, and who took a part in all the enterprizes and actions which he describes: as a portion of general history, therefore, it is valuable; but as furnishing an important chapter in the history of North-Carolina, particularly so. Many of the transactions in this part of the country, between the Whigs and Tories, during our struggle for independence, are little known; they are not embodied in any history; they live mostly in the recollection of those who bore a part in them; and unless soon placed on more durable record, will shortly descend with their venerable chroniclers to the grave, and the memory of them be lost forever.

We shall publish this communication in our next.

DRAMATIC.

It was with great pleasure we attended our Theatre on Friday night last, where were performed, with no little ability, the Comedy of "The Heir at Law, and the Farce, "The Apprentice." The performances were entirely by the young gentlemen of the town; and we boldly say, that there were some specimens of acting exhibited during the night, which few players could surpass. It could not have been expected that the whole play would be conducted with that critical propriety which we look for in those who devote their lives to the stage: but still we must say, the performances far exceeded our expectations.

There is what connoisseurs call "stage effect," in most regular theatres; a kind of artificial manner, which, we think, is foreign from nature and inconsistent with the very meaning of the theatrical representations. We were the more pleased on the occasion, by noticing nothing like that "refining away of nature;" we saw, on the contrary, what we deemed a close adherence to the author's intention in portraying the characters, and, upon the whole, a very chaste and spirited performance, such as seldom can be seen in country theatres.

We must here take notice of a circumstance which does great credit to the Salisbury audience, that is, the great ardor with which they received the virtuous and noble sentiments so frequent in Mr. Colman's writings. We never heard more general and animated plaudits in our little theatre, than during the scene in which Zekiel so spiritedly resents the dishonorable conduct of Dick Dowlas, or where Dick so generously atones for the injury he has done Cicely, as well as in many other instances. Whilst such be the feelings excited by the Drama, it is what it is intended to be, a school for virtue.

The proceeds of the theatre are applied to the noble purposes of education; to perpetuate the benefits which we derive from our excellent Academies; and the management of the performances is wholly in the hands of the Trustees. While this is the case, we wish, with all our hearts, our theatre may be encouraged.

We are requested by the Trustees to mention, that on Friday, the 12th instant, will be performed, by the young gentlemen of the town, for the benefit of the Salisbury Academies, the musical drama, "The Lady and the Devil;" also, "Tis all a farce."

The Bankrupt Bill has been rejected in the House of Representatives by a majority of 27—the vote being 72 in favor of the Bill, and 99 against it. Now that this fruitful subject of debate has been disposed of, it is to be hoped Congress will begin to do something, and not let the whole session evaporate in sound. Thus far they have talked; hereafter let them act.

A late New-Haven paper concludes some remarks on the spirit of internal improvement which is developing itself in the State of Connecticut, with the following:

"It is interesting to observe how great and useful improvements, like the arts and sciences, tend to cluster together. The citizens of Connecticut have recently effected a great moral and political change in the state by defining, securing and perpetuating their liberties in a Constitution, grounded on the best principles which the experience of ages could suggest. The adoption of that instrument has been followed by an exposition of just and equal laws, adapted to the comprehension of every capacity. * * * Well may the

citizens of Connecticut felicitate themselves that they live in an age of improvement, and their children will have every reason to rise up and call them blessed."

Mr. Hawks, whose lot it was to reside in Connecticut at the time the abovementioned constitution was formed, tells us in his speech on the Convention Question, (published in our last,) that he had an opportunity of observing the result, as he terms it, of that experiment in political chemistry: "he had seen discordant and heterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine, until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a worthless scum."

He believes, too, "that the better part of the people lamented the adoption of that constitution;" consequently compelling us to characterize the greater part, and by far the greater part of the people of that state, who rejoiced at its adoption, by an epithet as dishonorable as it would be unjust.

But that cause must certainly be weak, when its supporters are forced to resort to slander and abuse to maintain it; and that man must possess no little self-consequence, as well as assurance, in supposing himself capable of making the people believe contrary to the evidence of their senses.

It was our lot, too, to be in Connecticut for a short time, soon after the adoption of its present constitution; and the result of our observations was very different from that of Mr. Hawks. We saw none of the "mournful vestiges of desolation," which

Mr. Hawks tells us may even now be seen; every thing indicated happiness and content, except the countenances of those who, in consequence of the new order of

things, had been obliged to give up their fat offices to others more deserving.

But this discrepancy between our observations and those of Mr. Hawks, might be owing, perhaps, to our coming too much in contact with the "worthless scum," which

had the effect of clouding or distorting our vision, by which our impressions of objects were either indistinct, or false.

Badinage apart, however, we believe every candid man, who knows any thing about Connecticut, and the state of things consequent on the adoption of its new constitution, will say that the true picture is directly the reverse of that which Mr. Hawks has drawn. He has conjured up a spectre to effect party purposes; but it will not do. The people are not so easily gullied. They know something of what is going on in the world, as well as the gentleman from Newbern.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Thursday being the day appointed for the meeting of the society, owing to the unpromising appearance of the weather, the meeting was

not as numerous as was expected. The society, however, proceeded to the transaction of business. The committee of correspondence laid before the society several interesting communications, on different subjects of agriculture: among these was a letter from Col. Geo. Troup, of Georgia, on the culture of cotton, which was read with great interest.

All the communications were referred to a committee, to be arranged for publication in the Western Carolinian.

Several parcels of seed, sent to the society by John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, were distributed among such of the members as were present. A specimen of flax, as prepared by the newly invented machine of Mr. Day, and afterwards bleached, was exhibited to the society; also specimens of flax and hemp, just as they were passed through the machine, without any previous retting. The society, for their gratification in viewing these specimens, are indebted to the attention of their worthy and distinguished fellow-citizen, Nathaniel Macon, one of our senators in Congress, who enclosed the same to one of the officers.

The ordinary business of the society having been disposed of, it then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Charles Fisher having declined a re-election,

Francis Locke was unanimously chosen President of the society; Robert Moore, Stephen L. Ferrand, Vice-Presidents; Michael Brown re-appointed Treasurer; and John Beard, Jr. Secretary. Thomas Chambers, George Locke, Allmand Hall, and Alfred Macay, Committee of Correspondence.

The officers being appointed, Alfred Macay

delivered to the society a very appropriate and handsome address, which was ordered to be printed. The society then adjourned.

COMMUNICATED.

Among the many improvements which Napoleon introduced in the laws of France stands pre-eminent his abolishing imprisonment for debt. This, as well as many of his other laws, has been found so useful as to be preserved even under the Bourbons.—*Dugrand's Report.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 11.
The ship Robert Edwards arrived here yesterday from London and Plymouth. Capt. Sherburne has obligingly furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of the latter place of the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 22nd of January.

The latest Paris dates are Jan. 20th, which are still full of contradictions with regard to Russia and Turkey. It was reported that an order for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, by the Turks, had been resisted by the Janissaries at Jassy. At Vienna it was stated that, instead of evacuating those provinces, the Turks have recently reinforced their army in that quarter, which now amounts to 80,000 men. On the other hand, a letter from Odessa of Dec. 22d says that, in consequence of the representation of the Austrian and English Ambassadors, the Divan had requested a delay of thirty days, to give a definite answer to the Russian ultimatum.

The Greeks are said to have made themselves masters of Patras on the 2d Dec. after a most obstinate attack, and to have gained other advantages.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 15th Dec. say, the long expected Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of this country, and that a prejudice exists in favor of the United States. The British Ambassador exerted himself without effect to procure a modification with regard to this country.

A letter from Trieste, of the 26th ult. says that news had arrived from Smyrna of an embargo being laid by the Turks on all Greek property. There was, however, no want of European vessels in the Archipelago to protect their commerce.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The Augsburg Gazette states that 300 Russian wagons, loaded with ammunition, passed the Dnieper on the 13th of December, and proceeded towards Kischinov and the Pruth.

The order of the day for the law project on the press is fixed for Saturday. It will be preceded by the hearing of petitions. One from the Count Beaumont proposes that the French government take means to recover the possession of St. Domingo. Another from M. de Gastine prays that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with Hayti.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 10.

The Turkish fleet remains at the Dardanelles, but it is expected will shortly put to sea. We have no news of the Greek squadron.

FROM SPAIN.

An arrival at Boston has brought Gibraltar papers to the 17th January, containing advices from Madrid one day later than have been received in England. On the 9th of January, the King accepted the resignation of the Ministers of State, of the Interior, War, and the Finances, Messrs. Bardaji v Azara, Felia, Salvador, and Vallejo, and appointed as their successors *ad interim* to the three latter, Messrs. Cano Manuel, Esendero, (Ministers of the Marine,) and Imaiz.—On account of the indisposition of Esendero, Jose Castelen, sub Secretary of the War Department, was appointed *ad interim* to supply his place at the head of the Department. The decree announcing these appointments, states that his Majesty had repeatedly refused to admit the proffered resignation of his late ministers, and that in now acceding to their wishes, he does so on account of the existing circumstances, and that he is satisfied with their loyal services, adherence to the constitution, attachment to his person, and zeal for the public good.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 18.

Capt. Lavender, from Canton, states that, on the 8th Oct., a Chinese woman was found dead alongside an American vessel, and attributed to the crew of the Emily, of Baltimore. In consequence of which, all business with the American trade was stopped until the 26th of Oct. One of the crew of the Emily, an Italian, was given up to the Chinese, who was tried and executed on the 28th of Oct. when the trade resumed its usual course.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 16.

The Hon. John Randolph, who has been in this city for the last two days, this morning embarked for England, in the Amity, Capt. Maxwell. Among the passengers is Mr. Munroe, son of the Post Master at Washington City, who is on his way to join the Russian army.

A man named Robert Wilson was bit by a rattlesnake, at Charleston, on the 5th instant, and died the next morning in great agony. He had collected a number of these reptiles to send to Europe, and being in the habit of handling them, was incautious enough to allow himself to be bit by one of them.

Troubles in Canada.—The Earl of Dal-

housie, Governor of Lower Canada, has

suddenly prorogued the Parliament, "on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar circumstances which have led to it, being satisfied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session."

The Assembly had previously differed with the Legislative Council, and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote of 21 to 5. Thus political symptoms, perhaps revolutionary, continue to shew themselves in Lower Canada. There is a dispute between Lower and Upper Canada respecting revenue.—*Nat. Intel.*

It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, is nearly ready to make a report relative to the late message of the President on the subject of intercourse with the governments of South America, and that the report will accord with the views which have been presented by the Executive. It is probable, therefore, that, on this question, the executive and legislative departments of the government will act in perfect unison.

Even all that we can see, the People are fully

with the government. Indeed, it is well known

that all the caution and forbearance of the Execu-

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Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE N. Y. CRITICAL REVIEW.

6.VII.1.

The Son of the Forest. A Poem.
[CONTINUED.]

The poem opens well. The council scene—the aged oak under which it is held—the tempest—and the proud bearing of Kaskaskias, are described with beauty and force. Ontwa is chosen as messenger of war to Saranac, Chief of the invading Iroquois, and invested with the warrior's heron plume. We pass over Kaskaskias's parting direction to his son, (which, though pleasingly written, reminded us of "Speed, Malise, speed,") and the beautiful adventure of the deer, to give the picture of Oneyda, the daughter of Saranac—whose repose Ontwa surprises. The wild warrior is struck with mute admiration, and thinks, in his rapture, that the sleeping beauty is a "spirit sent from liquid cave," to guide the favored Saranac. This is a pretty image: indeed, the whole description speaks the poet.

"Her raven hair, half wreath'd, descended,
And o'er her face like shadows blended;
Half veiling charms of fairer hue
Than ever forest daughter knew.
Such locks ne'er deck'd the desert child!
Ne'er bloom'd such cheeks in forest wild!
Not that, the skin of dove, or fawn,
That o'er her fairer neck is drawn,
And all the rising breast conceals,
Which Erie's daughter half reveals.
Trembling, as in my dream I knelt,
And all the awe of worship felt—
"Bright spirit of the air or deep!
Let Ontwa guard thy morning sleep.
This wild rose, blooming o'er thy rest,
I'll pluck to decorate thy breast;
That kind propitious sweets may bear
My name to visions rising there."
I gazed, entranced by powerful spell,
Till bow and dart forgotten fell,
And Erie and invading host
Were all in one deep feeling lost.
I watch'd the closing of her dreams
To catch her eye's first opening beams,
The long dark lashes slowly rose,
As all unwilling to disclose
The light beneath: so fringed height
Oft gives delay to morning's light.
They broke,—but oh! 'twere vain,—how faint
Were tints the gleam of star to paint!
What wonder, that my forest eye
Should deem her spirit of the sky?
Or, doubt that the red Indian's earth
Could give such slimy beauties birth?
My youthful ear had heard of race,
With form enrobd and snowy face,
Which, coming from the rising sun,
O'er all the morning world had run;
But Ontwa never knew their blood
Had beat in hearts that roved the wood,
Nor that their fairer lines had shed
Their lustre o'er our shadowy red."

pp. 47, 48.

He is seized as a spy; but, on producing the blood-stained weapon, as a pledge of Erie's ire, he is released, and suffered to depart. The war dance which is held on his return, and the songs of the Chiefs, are among the best passages in the poem. The adventures of Catawba possess great beauty, both of poetry and imagination. The secret march of the Eries, their battles, and final overthrow, and the noble death of Kaskaskias, follow in swift succession, and are related with animation. Ontwa, the only remnant of his race which the artillery of their foes had spared, is destined as a sacrifice to the insatiable revenge of their conquerors. Bound to the oak, awaiting the dawn of day as a signal to light the fire of death, the captive raises his victim song—which we cannot resist extracting, although we shall exceed our limits.

"Think not Ontwa's spirit shaken;
Fear can never a throb awaken—
Though this form be captive taken,
Still his soul is free.
All your fiery torments scorching,
Pleased he sees the pile adorning,
Which shall send him, with the morning,
Sire and friends to see.
"What though Erie low be lying—
And no voice will 'cr be crying
For revenge of Ontwa a dying
Still his soul will boast.
Where you vultures now are feeding,
Many a foeman's curse lies bleeding,
Given by Ontwa's dart their speeding.
These revenge his ghost.
"Sties of heaven! why still ascending?
Would your lights were downward bending,
Would the shades of night were ending,
And the day be gone.
"By delightful rivers staying,
Erie's gather'd bands are straying,
Culling Ontwa's long delaying—
Would the night were done!"

While his intoxicated guards are sleeping, Oneyda releases the Erie, and, after some hesitation, becomes the companion of his flight. The following lines have great sweetm- and tenderness: Oneyda is watching the troub- led sleep of Oneyda, as she rests in the forest:

"Sweet sleepers! calm thy violet's face,
Is not thy watchful warrior near?
The forest sleeps beneath the sun,
The Ohio's waters ebb and flow,
And, as the insect flutters round,
Each sound will wake thee with its sound,
Stirring thy feathered slumber and—

Again our course afar we'll bend,
Launch our light bark, and refuge take
In friendlier regions o'er the lake.
There, where Ohio's waters press
Their silent way through wilderness,
And echo, as they wind along,
Only the bird's or hunter's song,
Or some lone border of the wild,
I'll shelter thee, thou snowy child!"

pp. 88.

The prophetic vision of the Indian girl is fulfilled—the fugitives are overtaken by their pursuers, and, in shielding her lover, Oneyda receives her death wound.

"The victor chief tore off his plume;
The wailing tribe sat down in gloom;
But chief nor tribe could never know,
The depth of Ontwa's silent woe."

We think we may safely venture to encourage our author to pursue the course, he has with such promise begun. He evidently possesses the most important requisites of a poet—imagination, taste, and feeling. The production before us, betrays an unpractised hand, and a timidity which has led him to repress, rather than exert his powers. We doubt not, that their full development, will justify the favorable opinion we have expressed.

The notes which illustrate the poem, and which are extracted from the manuscript journal of Governor Cass, of Michigan, are highly interesting, and throw considerable light upon the manners of the Indian race. Every memento of this people who are passing away before our eyes, should be scrupulously preserved. The time is fast approaching, when there will be nothing left of them, but the recollection that they once have been. The tide of emigration flows rapidly on. It is in vain that the Indian, reluctantly bating his native hill, retreats from the white man's dwelling: Scarce is he settled in deeper forests, than the swarms of the honey-bee, the faithful forerunner of civilization, announce to the savage the approach of the intruding strangers. Debased, subdued, but not civilized, the race is swiftly becoming extinct. But it is not this

cause alone, which excites curiosity and interest for the Indian people. Their varied character—the obscurity which shrouds their origin and which is rendered deeper by the antiquities to be found among them—their peculiar virtues and vices—their wild pursuits, and wilder superstitions—their patience in want, fortitude in suffering, and courage in danger—the faithfulness of their friendship, and the intensity of their hate, will ever render them subjects of interest: and while their history offers tempting themes for the poet, it also opens a wide field for the philosopher.—It is not the least remarkable trait in the Indian character, that it withers at the touch of civilization.

The savage, secluded within his own vast forest, and the savage placed within the reach of white men's vices, are distinct beings. After all that has been planned, and carried into execution, for the enlightening of the Indians—what has been done? Let the wretches we often see in our streets, and the horrid compound of savage and civilized vices, which mark the Indian whenever he has come in contact with his white brethren, answer the question. Amidst all the faults that stain the wild savage, he is exempted from one curse: He is temperate, for he has not the knowledge of intoxicating liquors; and it is this fatal gift that the white man brings him,—a gift that poisons every blessing he would confer. It is well known that, having once tasted spirit, they imbibe for it a passion neither to be overcome nor satiated. Of the brutalizing effects of this fondness for liquor, they are themselves aware: "You bring my people the Bible," said a Chief, "but you give us brandy." And it is in savage, as in civilized nature, to seize more greedily on the evil than the good. That they receive the Christian faith, with coldness, or suspicion, is little to be wondered at, when we consider the poor commentary the lives of the generality of persons, calling themselves Christians, afford, to the truths they would inculcate. Acuteness of observation is the characteristic of the savage, and he is not slow to perceive the wide difference between the actions of his civilized instructors, and the sacred rules by which they profess to guide them. The Catholic missionaries, by their patience, their never wearied zeal, and their winning manners, have effected more than any other sect. But, as the forms of their worship rather strike the imagination than touch the heart, we find, that unless the faith of the wild convert has been strengthened and continued by constant attention, it has gradually faded from his mind; and, at last, the be-

lief has been forgotten, which, perhaps, was never clearly understood.

* * * * *

The safeguard of the Indian is the independence of his character. In this he forms a contrast to the African, who readily imbibes other customs, and soon loses his distinguishing traits.—Not so the Indian; he retains his original habits with great tenacity, and even if (which has rarely happened) he becomes civilized, he does not assimilate with the strangers around him. He abides with white men as if neither his heart, nor home, was among them, and is scarce ever firm enough to withstand the temptation of returning to his natural habits. The instance of Peter Otsekett, the protege of the Marquis De La Fayette,—who was instructed by the most polished masters in Paris, and had made some progress in acquiring the accomplishments of refinement—yet, who returned to his native woods, threw off the dress and manners of civilized men, and sunk into a drunken and vicious savage,—speaks volumes.

That there is a charm in their mode of living, that retains the Indians, and even allures the white man, has often been observed. We have heard a scientific foreigner, whose pursuits led to a residence of some months among the Indians, assert, that those were as happy days as he had known. He described the chief attraction of their life as arising from a perfect absence of care, and exemption from all those irksome, artificial restraints of society, and petty vexations and intrigues, which harrass the life of civilized man. It must, however, be allowed, that the feelings of this person might have been very different, if he had looked forward to the prospect of spending his life with these people, and bidden farewell to the delights of refined conversation, and that pleasure which the acquirement of knowledge brings.

The history of the founder of St. Regis, is a strong example of the attachment which the Indian life inspires. His name was Cammon. When a mere boy, rambling with his sister, a girl of fourteen, in the woods, near the settlement of Caughnawaga, they were surprised by a party of Indians. The girl, in attempting to climb a tree in order to conceal herself, fell, and broke her arm. The savages seized the boy, but probably not caring to be troubled with the wounded girl, left her to find her way home as well as she could. The Indians, according to their custom, adopted their little prisoner, and educated him in their own habits. The quickness and talents he evinced, as he grew up, obtained him the confidence of the tribe; and at manhood he became, virtually, the Chief of the village. At this time, Father Gordon, the Catholic priest, struck by the singularity of the circumstance of a white possessing so much influence over the Indians, inquired into his history, and with some difficulty traced his family—who joyfully claimed the lost one. After remaining with them for some time, Cammon's wild habits prevailed, and he quitted the comforts of civilized life, for the freedom of the children of the forest. He found, however, that his absence had given offence, and excited jealousy among the Indians, and that many of them regarded him with unfriendly eyes. Under these circumstances, Father Gordon advised him to select the most attached of his friends, and form a new settlement. He accordingly followed this counsel, and founded the village of St. Regis. He married an Indian woman, and left a large family of sons, who have the influence, if not the rank, of Chiefs among the Indians.

The various and wild superstitions of the Indians, at once refute the assertion, that they have no imagination. The extravagance and absurdity of some of their tales is only to be equalled by the implicit belief with which they receive them. Their dreams are oracles. Governor Cass says:

"The Indians have great confidence in dreams: They are considered as the immediate manifestations of the will of the Great Spirit; and it is almost impossible to persuade them to disregard these impressions. The most important expeditions are sometimes stopped and turned back, by a dream of one of the party. In the year 1778, a party of about one hundred Chippewa warriors, led by a Chief named Washon-a, left Detroit upon a war excursion against the infant settlements of Kentucky. During the march, warrior after warrior abandoned the party, and the whole number, at the period to which my information relates, was about 20. But I am ignorant whether there was any limitation of number, except by the exclusion of individuals from the sacred family.

"On ordinary occasions, when a pris-

oner is reduced to twenty-three. When they arrived upon the Ohio, they struck a road apparently much travelled. They watched this road some time; but not meeting with any success, they returned, and proceeded one day's march towards home. On the evening of this day, a British interpreter, who was with the party, remonstrated against their return, and urged the Chief to remain in the country, until they could strike the Americans. He dwelt upon topics obvious to the Indians; and represented the disgrace which would attend an unfortunate expedition. The Chief finally consented to refer the question to a dream. He prepared himself for the approaching communication, and in the morning stated that the Great Spirit had appeared to him, and had directed him to watch the road again, until a party of the Americans should pass. The Indians returned with great confidence, stationed themselves upon the road, and there remained until a party approached—upon whom they fired. They took two scalps and three prisoners.

"It was not difficult to perceive that this road was daily travelled, and the Chief hazarded little in advising his warriors to watch it. The whole plan was probably contrived between him and the interpreter, to restore confidence to the dispirited party. ***

"It is obvious that the minds of the Indians are prepared for these impressions. Fasting, watching, long conversations and intense reflection upon the subject, produce the very result of which they are in pursuit. They dream because their faculties, intellectual and corporeal, are in a state of excitement most favorable to such an object."

The most interesting and perplexing circumstances, concerning the Indians, are the antiquities found among them, and of which they can give no account; or one so vague and unsatisfactory, as rather to bewilder, than aid, the inquirer. That the works which have been discovered in various parts of the country, are vestiges of a people far superior to the present race, is evident; but what their destiny and fate—their names and customs—are questions, in answer to which every thing may be conjectured, but nothing proved. The author's remarks on these antiquities are appropriate; but he could not be expected to throw much light on the obscurity that surrounds them. Of the man-eating society, a very curious description is given; and there appears not to be the slightest doubt of the truth of its former existence.

The practice of cannibalism being abhorrent to every feeling of our nature, and the many instances, where the most plausible stories, on severe scrutiny, have been proved to be false, had caused us to lend an unbelieving ear to tales of this kind. That the transports of rage or revenge have urged men to vent their fury, by mangling the dead bodies of their enemies, we unhappily have no need of examining Indian customs to prove: we have instances enough of such brutality in civilized men. But we do not think that man, even in his most savage state, ever fed upon his fellow-men, merely to satisfy his appetite: We have never heard a well-authenticated instance of it, where it could not be traced, either to the desperation of famine, or to the cruelty of revenge. The institution which existed among the Miami and Kickapoos, is robbed of some of its horror, by the solemn and religious air which attended its ceremonies. We must, however, agree with the author, that 'no parallel to it can be found among the other tribes, nor perhaps in the whole record of human depravity.'

"A society existed, called "the man-eaters," whose duty it was to eat any prisoners, devoted to this horrible purpose by those who captured them. This society was co-eval with the earliest traditions of either tribe; and the institution was associated with religious sentiments, and with feelings of reverence, in the minds of the Indians. Its members belonged to one family, called "the bear," which, however, included many individuals. They were admitted into the society by a secret and solemn initiation, and with many imposing ceremonies. This right, or duty, for I cannot ascertain in which light the admission was viewed, extended to males and females; and the whole number, at the period to which my information relates, was about 20.

But I am ignorant whether there was any limitation of number, except by the exclusion of individuals from the sacred family.

"On ordinary occasions, when a pris-

oner is sacrificed, it is done to gratify the revenge of the near relations of a fallen warrior: But when these relatives are strongly excited, either in consequence of the natural strength of their passions, or of a peculiar attachment to the deceased, or of any uncommon circumstances attending his death, the prisoner is then sentenced to a specific death, and to be delivered to the "Man-eaters." They take possession of him, and execute him in conformity with the sentence. After being delivered to them, there is no power to ransom him: His fate is irreversibly fixed. ***

One of the members of this society, called "White Skin," an influential Miami Chief, is yet living. But the institution itself has disappeared; and such is the change in the feelings of the Indians upon these subjects, that he is sometimes reproached with this connexion, formerly so much venerated and respected. It has been stated that the celebrated Chief, Little Turtle, was active in the abolition of this horrible practice. Such an exertion was in unison with his character and principles. ***

Religious.

FROM HANNAH MORE.

What a support in the dreary season of sickness is it to reflect, that the Captain of our salvation was made perfect through suffering; that if we suffer with him we shall also reign with him, which implies also the reverse, that if we do not suffer with him, we shall not reign with him; that is, if we suffer merely because we cannot help it, without reference to him, without suffering for his sake and in his spirit. If it be not sanctified suffering it will avail but little.

We shall not be paid for having suffered, as in the creed of too many, but our meekness for the kingdom of glory will be increased if we suffer according to his will and after his example.

He who is brought to serious reflection by the salutary affliction of a sick bed, will look back with astonishment on his former false estimate of worldly things. Riches! Beauty! Pleasure! Genius! Fame!—what are they in the eyes of the sick and dying.

RICHES! These are so far from affording him a moment's ease, that it will be well if no former misapplication of them aggravate his present pains. He feels as if he only wished to live that he might henceforth dedicate them to the purpose for which they were given.

BEAUTY! What is beauty, he cries, as he considers his own sunk eyes, hollow cheeks, and pallid countenance. He acknowledges with the Psalmist, that the consuming of beauty is "the rebuke with which the Almighty corrects man for his sin."

GENIUS! What is it? Without religion genius is but a lamp on the gate of a Palace. It may serve to cast a gleam of light on those without, while the inhabitants sit in darkness.

PLEASURE! That has not left a trace behind it. "It died in the birth, and is not, therefore, worthy to come into this bairn of Mortality."

FAME! Of this his very soul acknowledges the emptiness. He is astonished how he could ever be so infatuated as to run after a sound, to court a breath, to pursue a shadow, to embrace a cloud—Augustus, asking his friends as they surrounded his dying bed, if he had acted his part well, on their answering in the affirmative, cried *plaudite*. But the acclamations of the whole universe would rather mock than sooth the dying Christian if unsanctioned by the hope of divine approbation. He now rates at its just value that fame which was so often eclipsed by envy, and which will be so soon forgotten in death. He has no ambition left but for heaven, where there will be neither envy, death, nor forgetfulness.

When capable of reflection, the sick Christian will revolve all the sins and errors of his past life; he will humble himself for them as sincerely as if he had never repented of them before; and implore the divine forgiveness as fervently as if he did not believe they were long since forgiven. The remembrance of his former offences will grieve him, but the humble hope that they are pardoned will fill him with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

Mankind live all in masquerade: he, therefore, who mixes with them unmasked is always ill-used, and constantly abused by the whole assembly.